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The old Tin Kitchen and Cracked Dish.

There are seasons of economy when the wisest sometimes step over the saddle in mounting. The parsimonious old bachelor may know less of these freaks of minor traffic, but the young married couple rarely pass the honeymoon without some evidence that there is more show than utility in some of their *economical* purchases. It would be well if all would preserve the first worthless article they purchase after entering the married state, as a restraining memento throught life.

Years have rolled away since Simon Oldschool's marriage. He and his beloved Jemima had put their little earnings together—and the table presented when fitted out for the breakfast or dinner, a very decent set of crockery, but scarcely any thing superfluous. One day, however, the goose was a little too large for the dish—and Jemima thought she would remedy the evil in future, if she could *economically*.

Now in studying matters of economy, it is well known how much more satisfcation it is to show our best friend what we *have* done, than to disclose before hand schemes which circumstances may prevent maturing. Such were the feelings of Jemima when she dressed for *shopping*; and the anticipated gratification of displaying her *good bargain*, kept her silent on the object of her visit to the crockery store.

Mr. Pipeclay was very assiduous in displaying his wares to Jemima, as she stood by the counter. 'What is the price of this large blue dish, sir?'

'Only nineshillings, marm, and a fine article it is. Shall I send it to your house?'

'O, I believe not; I like the dish pretty well, but I can't afford to give so much for a dish.'

'Well marm, here is one of the same pattern which we will sell for less. It is just as good as the other in every respect except this crack which you see does not extend across within an inch; only boil it well in milk and it will last an age. We don't like to sell our ware below cost but as it is a little damaged and we hope to have more custom from you, we will put it at the low price of *four and six*.'

Jemima was one of those rare ladies who never ask abatements, and hardly knowing whether pity for the trader's sacrifice or joy at her good bargain most predominated in her breast, she to'd Mr. Pipeclay to send it home at two.

Dinner was prepared that day as usual, and Jemima might have been seen, as she was seated, measuring with her eye the lage oval space the dish was destined to occupy before her; and a suppressed smile which occasionally played at the corner of her mouth, showed that something would shine by and by.

Scarcly had Simon dropped a moment in the rocking chair and set his tooth-pick in motion, before a rap was made at the door, and Jemima presented with her choice ware. The suppressed smile now burst forth, as she exhibited her economical purchase. 'Here Simon, isn't this a splendid article for four and six?—this will hold the goose, deary.'

'The whole—goose,—dear—eh?' repeated Simon slowly as he turned over the dish to inspect it—'why Jemima, it is almost cracked in two!'

'O, no matter for that, Mr. Pipecly says it can be boiled in milk, and made as sound as it ever was.'

As Thanksgiving day was approaching and some of the Oldschool family were expected at dinner on that day, immediate preparations were made for repairing the dish. The trouble now was to prepare a suitable thing to boil it in. The dinner pot was too small at the mouth, and nothing could be found large enough but the old wash boiler; in this it set admirably.

'Well, Jemima, how much water does it take to fill the boiler as high as this?' pointing to the extreme point of the crack.

'Why, about a bucket and a half.'

'Four gallons of milk in Thanksgiving time! Unfortunate season indeed for such an undertaking!' Pumpkin pies had monopolized all that the cows in the neighborhood could produce till the eventful day. As nothing could be done with it, Jemima rather sorrowfully and carefully placed it in a conspicuous part of the closet, with the defect out of sight as much as possible, until some future day when they might keep a cow and mend it more economically.

Rather ashamed of her speculation, Jemima said nothing of a new dish, and the Oldschool family were amply served from the smaller one. Many curious and wondering eyes were that day cast by the visitors upon the unused blue dish on the closet shelf. And Simon smiled as Jemima bit her lip when the memento of her rare speculation met her eye.

Simon, in all his wisdom and economy, however, was not infallible. The tedious mode of roasting geese, which had been practised in the Oldschool family from the days of the Pilgrims, was to suspend them by a wire before the fire—not unfrequently leaving it a matter of some doubt whether cook or the goose had the greatest scorching. Simon, in the plentitude of his affection was determined to save his beloved from such a fate, whenever he could make a suitable provision, *economically*.

One day passing where a red flag had drawn a concourse of people together, he found among a lot of second-hand furniture the very article he wanted. After waiting two hours, the auctioneer approached the spot where Simon had patiently statibned himself, for the purpose of securing the prize. The bids began at five cents, and after close bidding for a few mintutes, it was knocked off, and the clerk directed to to put down 'one second-hand tin-kitchen, little used, to Simon Oldschool—thirtyseven and a half cents—deliversd.'

'This is the screen for Jemima,' said Simon; as he took it in his hand 'and a *cheap* one too.'

'Why Simon,' exclaimed his beloved as he entered the door,' what black, greasy thing have you got here—it is'—

'It is an economical purchase, deary—only think, but two and three pence, spit and all. Jemima now began to scrape the lumps of dough and putty from the bottom of the tin-kitchen, and exhibited to Simon a tolerable cullender. He contemplated his friends a few moments, and then said in as good humored tone as he could assume—'Well, my dear, I guess we shall have to *boil* it with your *cracked dish!*'

The article was not comely enough to adorn the closet, but Jemima was careful to place it where it would meet her husband's eyes as often as the cracked dish should met hers, hoping that the memento would not be less useful to him than the dish had been to her.

Now there are few newly married people who have not bought their cracked dishes and old tin-kitchens: it is not in these simple circumstances that the merit of the tale consists—but it is in the *use* to which such speculation can be applied. It is to the purchase of the dish and tin-kitchen that much of the prosperity of the Oldschool family is owing.

After their first speculations, they learnt the important lesson, not to purchase any article of furniture, without consulting each other. Sam Slop advertises goods *below* cost. Jemima remembers the cracked dish, and is careful to go where men are willing to own that they sell on a living profit.

Simon, on his way to his place of business, passes an auction mart—he looks straight ahead, and hurries his step as he passes and thinks of his tin-kitchen speculation; and when he is really in want of an article he goes to the regular dealer, buys a good article, pays a fair price, and has the noble consciousness that he is helping the trade.

When Jemima talked of buying a pretty paper navarino for several dollars,—Simon only pointed to the closet shelf, and her mind was made up at once.

At the time when the fever of land speculation was raging high, Simon was almost induced to submit to the solicitation of some of his neighbors to take a share in a township: the bargain he would not venture to make, however, without Jemima's knowledge and consent. 'You know best, Simon,' was her reply, 'but don't forget the old tin-kitchen.' This was enough, and the speculating company was made up without him.

Thus scarcely a day passes without some important or trivial matter being decided, by adverting to one of those valuble regulators.

It would do one good to go over their house and see how these standing monitors have preserved their rooms from the accumulation of useless furnitre of all kinds—and the business of Simon from the inroads of all visionary speculations.

Year after year has passed away—and many has been the joyful Thanksgiving dinner the writer has taken in the Oldschool family—dozens of dishes have been broken and passed to oblivion, cooking apparatus has been burnt out and replenished time and again—yet as often as the day has returned, the newly scoured old tin-kitchen has been upon its nail, and the cracked dish has held its wonted conspicuous location—yet unboiled, unused and unbroken.

To every newly married couple we would say—preserve, as the most valuable and important mementos, in whatever shape they may have fallen to your lot, the *first cracked dish* and *old tin-kitchen*.—[Portsmouth Journal.

From the Skowhegan Sentinel.

AN INCIDENT.

Mr. A. who frequented the city of B. with his horse team which he loaded with flour &c. on his return happened to arrive two days after the banks had denied specie payment. He enquired the price of flour of Mr. C., a dealer in that article, and also a large stock holder and director of the E. Bank in that city. The answer was that flour was worth $11,00. "But," said A., "I was here last week, and flour was worth but $9,00 per barrel; what is the cause of this sudden rise in flour? I must have my flour," said he, "for $9,00 as I have the specie to pay. I do not deal in shinplaster." "Very well," said merchant B., "if I can have the specie for flour, you may have it for $9,00; but say nothing about it." "Very well," said Mr. A., "I have now found out the cause of the sudden rise in flour. I made the proposition to pay you in specie merely to ascertain certain facts of which I was jealous. I have no specie, but will pay you in your own bank bills, and take the flour at $9,00." "No," said the Stockholder, "you cannot have the flour in that way, short of $11,00." At which Mr. A turned upon his heel, and declared he would commence a suit against the bank, on every bill he had of theirs, and started for a Lawyer's office, that purpose. The Stockholder followed him, and told him he had concluded to let him have the flour for $9,00, rather than to have a fuss. Mr. A. saved twenty dollars in his ten bbls. of flour, that he purchased, and discovered the double villainy practised upon the community by these speculators, to wit: they sold their flour and other goods at about 18 per cent advance to be paid in their own paper, & 12 1-2 per cent premium on the specie which they withheld from the public and loaned to individuals for exportation.—Will the people submit to these things.—CANAAN..

SCHOOL MASTERS.

An action was tried at the Oct. Term of the Supreme Judicial Court for Penobscot County which is of much importance to Instructors of schools and School Committees.

The facts in the case were briefly these. L. G. brought an action against the town Hamden for teaching school in district No. 15, for 2 1-2 months, agreeable to a contract with the School Agent of that district. He procured all the certificates required by law to qualify him for teaching school. After he had kept about ten days, the superintending Committee visited his school, and discharged him; giving him as a reason for so doing, that in their opinion he was incapable and unfit. But notwithstanding this dismissal, he continued to keep for the whole time of his engagement with the school agent.

Judge Shepley instructed the Jury that the law gives the superintending Committee absolute power over a school master, and makes them the sole judges of his capacity and qualifications to conduct a school. And notwithstanding he has a cirtificate from this same committee, yet if after his school commences, they find it is in bad order, and not likely to be beneficial to the district, they have a right to visit it, dismiss the master and discontinue the school and the process by which they come to the conclusion that the master is unfit, is not a matter of inquiry. If the master has previously kept school, and given good satisfaction, it cannot be brought to bear upon the case.

But a master cannot be dismissed for any other reasons than those set down in the law, and the committee, must be cautious to use the precise language of the statute in dismissing a master. The Jury gave him pay for ten days only.

We give the following as a proper course for a committee to pursue in dismissing a master.

If complaints are made to them by members of the district, they are bound to visit the school and if no complaint be made they should visit it. And if they find it disorderly—the master not possessed of capacity or ability to render that benefit to the scholars which they have a right to expect—being satisfied of these facts, they should address him thus,—Sir, On examination of yourself and the school under your charge, we have come to the conclusion that you are *incapable* and *unfit* to keep this school, and for these reasons, we dismiss you from any furthre charge of it. They should then dismiss the school, giving the same reason to the scholars—viz. that the school is dismissed because the master is incapable and unfit to keep it.

The school Committee are competent witnesses in such case.

The facts that came out in this case were, that

A school Agent in the same town has no right to employ a master who has been dismissed by the superintending Committee

A school master be examined and have a certificate from the superinteding Committee of a town every time he is hired to keep a school in that town.

Although the school Committee, may, before visiting the school officially, say that the master is qualified and competent, it can have no bearing in the case. They do not act officially until they go to examine the school.

A majority of the school Committee have a right to act without giving notice to the minority in the same way that Assessors and other town officers have.

The law giving the Committee this power is as follows:

"It shall be the duty of such Committee to visit and inspect the school in their respective towns, and inquire into the regulation and discipline thereof, and the proficiency of the scholars therein, and use their influence and best endeavors that the youth in the several districts regularly attend the school; and the said committee shall have power to dismiss any school masteror mistress who shall be found incapable or unfit to teach any school, notwithstanding their having procured the requisite certificates, but the town or plantation shall be bound to pay such instructor for the time they have been employed."

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR POOR BOYS.

The following remarks, the truth of which no close observer of mankind will for a moment doubt; offer great encouragement for the boys of poor parents to persevere in well doing; they are from the pen of Rev. J. S. C. Abbott, in an article on the "Accumulation of Property."—*Mechanic & Farmer.*

"The great men of our country, those who have sent their names and their influence thro' the Union, have almost universally come from, what would generally be called, the humble walks of life.

Any one who will inquire into the early history of the principal men of our country, or who will look into the biographies of the principal men in the world, will be struck with the fact, that almost all the talent and the enterprise have come from the cottage and not from the mansions of the wealthy. It is very seldom that the sons of distinguished men become distinguished themselves. The father attains celebrity, and wealth; the sons, enervated by his wealth, decay. True, there are exceptions to this rule, highly honorable exceptions; but the general process is undeniable.

If we can place any reliance upon that experience which our observation gives us, we cannot doubt, that in this country a wealthy family has, on the whole, a far more unfavorable prospect for happiness, than one in the enjoyment of a moderate competency.

I once heard a gentleman of great influence say, 'I cannot be sufficently grateful that I had not a rich father.' And the remark was one of sound philosophy. The probability altogether is, that if this gentleman's father had been rich, he never would have been stimulated to those exertions, which so abundantly contributed to his reputation."

A NEW COACH.

There is now in the course of building, at a coachmaker's in the metropolis, a coach of a description at once novel elegant and safe.—It is the invention of a scientific gentleman, named Stafford, who has secured a patent for the same. Before we give a description of the vehicle it may be proper to state that on the suggestion of the superintendant of the royal mails, a similar coach, intended for the country was built, in order that its mechanical construction might be fully and practically tried and tested. Accordingly a public trial of one built at Nottingham was made, in the presence of several hundreds of the most respectable inhabitants of that town. Frisby, an experienced and well known whip, took the reins; the coach was drawn by four spirited horses, and had, inside and out, the full compliment of passengers. In descending the hill at New Radford it was several times intentionally, when running at the top of speed, suddenly swerved off the road, the near wheel working upon a bank three feet high, and the off wheel in the drain. In each emergency the coach retained its vertical position like a mariner's compass, so much so that the gentlemen who composed the inside passengers were altogether insensible to their (to others) apparently perilous situation. The body of the new coach, instead of resting, as is usually the case, upon springs below, is put upon two upright supporters rising from the beds and axles, and passing up between the body and the boots. The tops of these supporters are surmounted by elleptic springs, on which the body is so suspended that on meeting inequalities in the road the centre of gravity of the vehicle is freely adjusted, and the liability to overturn is completely conquered.—[Eng. paper.

From the Boston Post.

The Weather.—The weather during the last month has been somewhat remarkable. With the exception of a few severe days, it has been unusually mild and pleasant. The same remark too, would apply to the priceding month It is said by old people that when the first snow, of any considerable depth, melts off, the succeeding winter is generally mild and open. The venerable Dr. Holyoke, of Salem, who for a great number of years kept a journal of meteorological observations, sanctioned this remark. He observed that the evaporation of the first snow was a seldom failing sign of a pleasant winter. We shall now have an opportunity of testing the correctness of this meteorological sign by our own observations. The first snow which happened in this vicinity, occurred very early in the season, and was succeeded by mild weather, which melted it off entirely in a very few days. The second and third snows, each of them of sufficient depth for sleighing, have disappeared in the same manner. Since the disappearance of the last snow, several days have been as warm as the average of weather in October. No such weather has been known, in the winter season, in these parts, of such long continuance, since the year 1818. In February of that year the weather was so warm that some young lads went into the sea to bathe; and the trees swelled their buds to such a degree as to endanger the harvest. The bulbous plants put forth their sprouts more than an inch above the surface of the soil, and all vegetation seemed to be preparing to hail the spring. We have had no such weather for ten winters past, as our own wood and coal bills will testify. We had begun to believe that the earth was fast cooling down, as geologists predict will happen at some indefinite period of the future, and that we were all goingto be frozen to death before we had witnessed the fulfilment of the glorious results of General Jackson's Administration. But we do not believe any such consequences will happen to the earth in our day and generation, any more than we believe that whiggism will obtain any permanent triumph over democracy. We are determined to hope for the best, both in the natural and political world, and that every amelioration of the moral condition of society will be attended with an amelioration of our variable and unfixed climate. Such are our hopes and reasonable prospects.

The Maine Bank in this City has resumed specie payment. The example ought to be followed by others. The same obligation rests on these institutions as on individuals, and it is a gross abuse of the whole community to allow any set of institutions to lift themselves above the laws, repeal all their restrictions, act their own good pleasure whether or not they shall fulfil their chartered obligations at the same time that an individual is subjected to the strict severity of the law, and under a government which professes to extend an equal protection to all! No deeper violation of equal rights can be conceived of, and the for-bearance of the people can only be requited by their ready return to specie payments. Some of the Banks, we perceive, are preparing to ask a *reduction* of their capital at the present session of the Legislature. This we fully anticipated two years ago; when in the midst of a speculating phrensy the bank capital of the State was nearly doubled. After trying the high-pressure system, we are glad to see some symptoms of a return to more sound and sober views upon this subject. Some must purchase wisdom from experience, and we hope, the experiment has not been tried in vain. Whether the federal party who have been clamoring for an increase of banks for the last two years, will grant the [illegible]—remains to be seen. "Enterprise and credit," are in their judgment, so wrapt up in the existing system of banking, that it may be doubted whether they would be willing to see the most insignificant branch lopped off. Perhaps they intend to give them the privilege of issuing small bills again in offset to the grievance of too large a capital!

Portland Standard.

Extract from a letter written by the Editor of the Bost. Post dated *Washington Dec.* 21.

I was at the President's this morning when a venerable soldier of the Revolution called to pay his respects to the National Chief Magistrate—he expessed great pleasure at beholding *Mr Van Buren* in the office he had seen occupied by so many illustrious men, and told him he was the eighth President of the United States he had visited personally—having called upon all from Washington's time to the present day. The old patriot repeated—"Yes, sir, you are the eighth President of these United States whom I have paid my respects to personally, but my advanced age admonishes me that you will be the last." This sentence was concluded in rather a melancholy tone, which threw a shade of sadness upon every countenance present—the President, however, immediately rose, and grasping the hero of '76 firmly by the hand, said, in a manner that evinced much feeling—"I hope not, sir, I hope not—your appearance is hail and hearty, and I trust that you, and your venerated associates, who fought with the First President of the country for her liberty, and yet survive, will be spared to see many more—why," continued the President, in a livelier manner,—"a gentleman older than you, sir, (Mr Willard, of Boston, aged 85) has lately visited Washington with a clock made for one of the public buildings here by himself—he not only made the clock, but he brought it on and put it up." This evidently pleased the octogenarian, and, with an expression of gratification at the President's familiar and corilial manner, after a little more conversaion, took his leave. People who attribute a lack of sensibility to Mr *Van Buren*, or a want of patriotic fervor, need only to have witnessed this scene to have been convinced of their erroneous estimate of his private character and feelings. It is a strong argument in support of the pure republican principles and conduct of the President, that he has enjoyed the confidence and respect of such men as *Jefferson, Jackson, Randolph,* and their compeers. *Jefferson's* letters to Mr. V. B., evince the high estimation in which that great man held him, while General *Jackson's* strong partiality for him, and confidence in his patriotism and wisdom, have been the greatest objections urged against him by those who can never forgive the Tennessee farmer for defeating their English friends at New Orleans. *John Randolph*, of Roanoke, was warmly attached to Mr *Van Buren*, and the President may be

seen, every pleasant day, mounted on one of the finest horses from the eloquent Virginian's stud, taking that exerise so essential to sustain him in the discharge of the fatiguing duties of his station, which was presented to him by the descendant of Pocahontas.

From the Maine Democrat.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER

From a gentleman in Washington to his friend in this town, dated December 27.

Little is doing, or will be done in either House, until the holy days are passed, when from present indications, business will flow on speedily and uninterruptedly, and the wants of the nation be carefully and diligently sought after and provided for. Mr. Wright's bill in relation to the banks in this district will compel them to redeem their notes in specie, or stop entirely. I hear much about the resumption of specie payments by the banks, but one appears to be waiting for the other, and thus they manage, by the assistance and support of each other, to keep the people out of their just dues for as long a time as they choose. But the evil day (fatal to so many of them I fear) which they are striving to put far from them, must come at last, and the account they will have to settle with an indignant and injured community, will be an awful account—but the worst of it is they have got to render this account, and at the same time they know that the judgment has already passed, and they have received their condemnation. Business is already reverting to its proper channels, and begins to revive, and as matter of course, the feds begin to droop and hang their heads. The storm they have raised has spent its force, and although the consequences have in some instances been disastrous, and everywhere injurious, yet the sun is again peeping through the clouds by which he has so long been hid, and is enlivening the earth with his cheering beams. American enterprise and diligence will overcome this as it has every other obstacle thrown across her path by time-serving and designing politicians, to retard her upward and onward progress, and the bright refulgence of her beams will dazzle the weak vision, and overwhelm with shame and disgrace, all who have been laboring to accomplish her downfall.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A bill passed the Senate, after a long discussion prohibiting the circulation of small bills in the District. It is one of the vilest and most contemptible of all the measures of Benton—Van Buren, Loco-foco-ism. All notes of a denomination under five dollars, are forbidden circulation under the severest and most odious penalties. The *offence* of passing any bill under five dollars is made *indictable*—and punishable by a fine of *fifty dollars*; and the Government holds out its encouragement to *informers* and *spies*, by putting into the pocket of any levelling secoundrel who shall, by his testimony, bring the offender to judgment—*one half the amount of the fine!*

The correspondent of the N. Y. Express, writing on the subject, says :—

"Mr Clay, to-day, in a manner much more excited than he is wont to be upon any political question, gave his opinion very freely of the measure and men of the Administration. He told the committee of Finance, in just so many words, with his eye upon Mr Wright, the chairman, that "they ought to be ashamed of themselves for introducing such a bill,"—that it was a wretched and miserable picayune affair, and got up to oppress the slaves—the free negroes,—the beggars,—the poor women and children of the District of Columbia. Mr Preston responded in similar terms, and nearly all the Senators spoke either upon the one side or the other. The bill was finally passed, after a session of more than four hours."

The above beautiful and polished effusion is from the Bangor Whig. The way Mr Clay *fletchered* it when he came to vote on this same "*vilest and most contemptible*" measure—this bill which the Committee ought to be "*ashamed of themselves for introducing*" is a "caution" to those who think, or wish to make others think, that the opposition of Clay and Preston to this policy of the administration is any thing but *factious*.

On the engrossment of the bill in the Senate, the vote stood—yeas 30, nays 0! Messrs. Clay, Preston and others who had assailed it, dodged the question. If they believed it to be, as they described it, a "BILL OF ABOMINATIONS," were they not recreant to their oaths and the trust resposed in them, in failing to record their votes against it?

But on the passage of the bill the nature of their opposition was unmasked. They perceived that they could not again avoid recording their votes. They were brought to the dilemma either of putting on record their sanction of the shin-plaster and small bill currency, or of voting all their objurgations and protesations of the day before to have been attempts to beat down a policy against which they *were* "ashamed" to record their votes. They took the latter horn of the dilemma (*a*), and crucified their eloquent speeches, in preference to impaling themselve on the Journal of the Senate. Yes, Messrs. Clay and Preston *voted in favor of* this very bill which they said "the committee ought to be ashamed of themselves for reporting"!

The Globe of the 26th describes the scene as follows: "The bill was put upon its passage to-day; and those who had spoken so furiously against it day after day; who had denounced it as a measure of which the authors ought to be "ashmed;" who had execrated it as a bill of pains and penalties against "*minors, little boys and girls, children, the very beggars whom we meet in the Avenue,*" who denounced the cruelty which would make these "*unfortunate*" the subject of such punishment; who invoked the Senate not "*to attack negroes and little children,*" but "*to strike rather at higher game;*" those who run off from this bill of abominations on its third reading on Saturday, after all the amendments were made, came in to-day and recorded their names for this shocking outrage upon all humanity. A general expression of derision pervaded the Senate when the thundering orators—Messrs. CLAY and PRESTON—were drawn up to-day, and were compelled either to vote that all they had said before was sheer hypocrisy and cant, or to make it clear by the journal that they were in favor of the shin-plaster system, and were working it for political effect; or again to run, as they did on Friday, from the ayes and noes. The poor men had brought themselves into a most distressing dilemma. Their motions to postpone—their passionate and moving appeals—all their arguments addressed to party feeling—had failed to bring up their troops to vote a license to that petit larceny through which they hope the country may be harrassed into a willingness to be broken on that great balance wheel—a national bank. Finding that their followers would fly on the third reading, they made haste to escape them, and in such hurry, that they must have been dexterous in avoiding desks, chairs and benches, so as not to render actual shin plasters necessary, to heal the wounds of those who had fought the battle so stoutly for their metaphorical brethren.

But what must have been the sensations of those high-minded Senators when the alarming bill was again brought up for final action, and they, upon sober consideration, had discovered that they dare not again run away from the vote. Mr CLAY has too much reputation, and too many eyes upon him, to venture upon so sudden a change without a pretext. He, therefore, with uncommon boldness—not to say audacity—put his resolution to a new stand in the Senate—*a stand by the bill*—asserted that the amendment about the mode of proof for the offence to be remedied had removed his objections to it, when the whole scope of his argument had been directed against the main provisions which now constitute the bill, and when the amendment which he now pretends reconciled him had been made, before he ran off from it. Mr PRESTON, on his part, solemly declared that his absconding was a mere matter of accident.

We have some *little Clays and Prestons* in this State who have made it their business to ridicule the policy of suppressing small bills, and who will doubtless attempr to overthrow it in this State. The trouble is that they *are* "little" ones. If they had sagacity to foresee the consequences of their political acts, and reputation to lose thereby, they would do what Clay and Preston have done in the Senate—talk in favor of small bills and shin-plasters, but *be very careful* to *record their votes* against them—at any rate to put nothing on record in their favor. Augusta Age.

(*a*) The vote on the final passage of the bill was as follows :—

Yeas—Messrs Allen, Benton, Brown Buchanan, Clay of Alabama, Clay of Kentucky, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Alabama, Knight, Linn, Lyon, Lumpkin, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Smith of Indiana, Spence, Strange, Tipton, Walker, Wall, White, Williams, Wright and Young—37.

Nay—Mr Twift.

Reported for the Journal of Commerce.

IN SENATE, Saturday, Jan. 6.

Mr K'Kean introduced the following resolutions, which were laid on the table, to come up in order.

Resolved, That Congress possesses no power under the constitution to abolish slavery where it exists in any of the States of this Union.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to legislate at this time on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia.

The consideration of Mr Calhoun's resolutions was then resumed, and on the adoption of an amendment by Mr Morris that gentleman has continued speaking till this hour, (2 o'clock P. M,

P. S. The amendment proposed by Mr. Morris was rejected by a vote of thirty-two to nine. The amendment of Mr Allen, adopted yesterday, was withdrawn, to be offered again at the close of the whole series. An amendment proposed by Mr Bayard, was rejected by a vete of thirty-four to eight. The question then recurred on Mr Calhoun's third resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 31 to 11.

The House of Representatives did not sit on Saturday.

CONGRESS.

In Senate, Friday, Dec. 29.—Mr Webster appeared to-day and took his seat.

Counter Manifesto to the Resolutions of Mr Calhoun.—Mr Morris of Ohio, presented a series of resolutions embracing his views of the rights and obligations of the General Government and of the states, especially in reference to the abilition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

The resolutions are very long, and express opinions and sentiments directly the opposite of those contained in the resolutions offered by Mr Calhoun. Mr Morris moved that the resolutions be printed.

Mr Calhoun said he was quite willing that they should be printed. He regarded them as presenting the antagonist side of the question to that set forth by him. They are, he said, decidedly abolition doctrines.

The creed of that sect is now distincly avowed in the Senate; and he trusted that a vote would be taken upon it.

In the House.—Petitions and memorials were presented from the different states—a large proportion of them being for the abolition of slavery, or remonstrating against the annexation of Texas or any slave holding state to the union.

The former were laid on the table, under the rule adopted in Mr Patton's resolution; and the latter took the same course by successive motions.

When Mr Adams was called upon, he presented a memorial for the abolition of slavery in the declaration he had made respecting the Resolution of Mr Patton at the time it was adopted, he held himself no otherwise bound by it than by physical force. He held all the freedom of speech that he did had the resolution never passed.

Mr Lawler, of Ala, called Mr Adams to order.

Mr Adams said he made these remarks as prefatory to giving notice, that he intended at an early day to offer a motion for rescinding that infamous resolution!

Left sitting.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, January 16, 1838.

We have received and lay before our readers the Report of the Committee of the Legislature on the votes for Governor. The report gives to Mr. Kent one hundred and ninety-three votes more than were received by all others. It appears that some votes were rejected for informalities, but counting all the votes given and returned, Mr Kent would have a majority. Without any reference therefore to the result, we must be permitted to dissent from some of the principles laid down in the Report. We acknowledge that there are difficulties in the way of a liberal or strict construction of the provisions of the Constitution. We have been and still are in favor of counting votes where the provisions of the Constitution have been substantially complied with, but all admit that there must be some bounds to this liberality. The precedent of to-day becomes the law of to-morrow, and we may thus go on until all the barriers which the Constitution has raised around the exercise of this privilege to protect it from abuse and guard it from corruption shall have been removed, and in our desire to protect the rights of the people we may expose them to the designs of the unprincipled. A reference to the report will show the dangers to which we may be exposed under professions of liberality. If the principles there laid down are to be sanctioned—if the improprieties (to call them by no harsher name) found to exist in some of the cases there enumerated, are to be overlooked though fraud may not be legalized in the present instance, yet a door will be opened, and an opportunity offered, for practices which the Constitution has cautiously guarded against. It may be a question worthy of attentive consideration, whether it would not be better that the votes even of a whole town should be rejected, than that practices should be sanctioned which may lead to fraud and corruption. We feel and acknowledge the force of the objection, that the people ought not to be deprived of their right of suffrage, because their officers have been remiss or unfaithful—that the guilty alone should be punished. But so long as the votes are counted, the people will not trouble themselves to call their officers to account. Reject them, and then public indignation may be raised to punish the offenders.

Any of our readers who have looked into a federal paper for some time past will have noticed that much is said there about loco focoism, which is stigmatised as being all that is contemptible and degrading in politics. If you examine these papers to find what this bugbear is, you will be told that it consists principally in being anti-Bank—that is in being favorable to a more extensive specie basis than we have at present, and that its most destructive feature is an opposition to the circulation of small bills. They will therefore be not a little surprised to learn that Mr. Clay one of the federal candidates for the Peesidency, has by his vote avowed himself a loco foco according to the federal interpretation of the term. The facts are these. Mr. Benton recently introduced into the Senate of the United States a Bill for the suppression of Bank notes of a smaller denomination than five dollars in the district of Columbia, similar to the law passed in this State two years since, which the federal papers have made so much noise about. This was of course attacked and denounced by all the Bank presses as a miserable and contemptible affair, "one of Benton's humbugs," "the essence of loco focoism." But when the question was taken on the final passage of that bill, by yeas and nays, Henry Clay voted for it, and so did his friends and followers. Only one voted against it. If such a law is wise and salutary there why should it be repealed here. We hope and trust that the example of Mr. Clay will not be lost upon his friends and admirers in this State, and that they will not by attempting a repeal of our law upon that subject cast an indirect censure upon the vote of Mr. Clay.

The Report of the Committee on the votes for Governor passed the House on Thursday last by a strictly party vote so far as we can judge of 96 to 81. The democratic members contended for its recommitment with instructions to the Committee to report to the House the facts, in those cases where remonstrances had been made. But the federalists said that they were satisfied Mr Kent was elected and therefore it would be wasting time to examine into the facts. Had the report stated that Mr. Kent was elected by a majority of the votes returned, it might have been accepted, but when members were called upon to sanction the doctrines and conclusions of that report by voting for its acceptance, it is no wonder that they hesitated, and it is to be doubted whether the Senate will ever accept it without some modifications.

The Joint Select Committee, to whom was referred the votes for Governor, given in the several cities, towns and plantations in this State, having had the same under consideration, ask leave to

REPORT:

That the whole number of votes for Governor, which have been legally and constitutionally returned from the several cities, towns and plantations in the State, is sixty-eight thousand five hundred and twenty-three; that the number necessary to constitute an election, is thirty-four thousand two hundred and sixty two; that Edward Kent has thirty-four thousand three hundred and fifty-eight; that Gorham Parks has thirty-three thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine; other persons have two hundred and eighty-six; and that Edward Kent having received one hundred and ninety three votes more than all other persons voted for, is constitutionally elected Governor of the State of Maine.

The return of votes from the town of Bristol, was not certified on the inside by the town Clerk. These votes were not allowed and counted; for Edward Kent, two hundred and twenty-five; and for Gorham Parks, two hundred and twenty eight. The returns from Dedham, Wesley, Weston, Kingsbury, Argyle Plantation, and Plantation No. 1, North Division, Hancock County, were not certified by either of the Selectmen, or town or plantation Clerks on the outside. The votes from said towns and plantations were allowed and counted, viz: for Edward Kent, one hundred and eleven, and for Gorham Parks, two hundred and three. The returns from Hiram, Lincoln, Roxbury, Edinburg, Beddington, Plantation No. 23, Snowsville, and Mattawamkeag, north of Lincoln, contained no certificate of having been sealed up in open town or plantation meeting, and it was not certified in the return from No. 23, that they were declared in open meeting. These votes were allowed and counted; for Edward Kent, one hundred and seventy-two; and for Gorham Parks, two hundred and sixty-six. The return from Bockfield states that "*five votes were given for Gorham Parks after the votes were declared and counted.*" These votes were allowed and counted for Gorham Parks. The return of votes from Amity was attested by the town Clerk, and two other persons, inside, without designating their official character; they were not signed or certified on the outside by any one. These votes were allowed and counted; for Edward Kent, two; for Gorham Parks, twenty. The return from Cornish was made upon a plantation blank return; and was signed by two persons designated as "*Assessors.*" These votes were allowed and counted; for Edward Kent, fifty-two; and for Gorham Parks, one hundred and twenty-six. The returns from Moscow and Howland, were signed by the town Clerk and one Selectman only, on the inside; but on the outside by two Selectmen and the town Clerk. These votes were allowed and counted; for Edward Kent, eighty-two; and for Gorham Parks, fifty-nine. The return from Calais, states that "*it appears in evidence that one person voted twice.*" The votes of said town were allowed an counted; for Edward Kent, two hundred and nine; and for Gorham Parks, two hundred and fifty-three. The return from Chandlerville was not dated on the outside. These votes were allowed and counted; for Edward Kent, fourteen; and for Gorham Parks, twenty-seven. The return from Plymouth states that one vote for Gorham Parks was received while counting; this vote was allowed and counted for Mr. Parks. The return from Howland states, that "a person calling himself an inhabitant of No. 3, Eighth Range, was allowed to vote in Howland; which vote was given for Gorham Parks;" this vote was allowed and counted for Mr. Parks. The return from Hallowell, on the inside, states that the meeting was held on the second Monday of September, being the 11th day of said month, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ——. The blank for the date of the year was omitted to be filled up, it was perfect in all other respects. On the outside is the usual certificate, signed by the Selectmen and attested by the town Clerk, that it contained a list of the votes given in by the inhabitants of the town of Hallowel, for Governor on the second Monday of September, 1837, and was sealed up in open town meeting. On the outside was also a memorandum, in writing, that said return was recived at the office of the Secretary of State, September 12, 1837. These votes were allowed and counted; for Edward Kent, six hundred and eighteen; for Gorham Parks, one hundred and fifty-one. The return from Milford, on the outside, contains a memorandum, in writing, signed by the Secretary of State, that *it "was not sealed when received at this office,"* but it contained the usual certificate on the outside, of the Selectmen and town Clerk, that it was sealed up in open town meeting. It does not appear to have any post mark upon it; nor is there any appearance of mutilation, or erasures in the return. These votes were rejected, they were for Edward Kent, seventy-five; for Gorham Parks, forty-one. The return from Paris states, that "*one vote was given for scattering;*" this vote was rejected. The return from Lincolnville states that one vote was given for —— Kent; this vote was rejected. The return from Greenfield was not certified, or signed, by any one on the inside; on the outside it was in proper form; these votes were for Edward Kent, sixteen; for Gorham Parks, eighteen; and were rejected. There was no return from the town of Albany.

Remonstrances were refered to the Committee against the reception of the votes of the towns of Leeds, Fayette, and Fairfield. It is alleged in the remonstrance from the town of Leeds, that the votes were not sealed up in open town meeting; but there is on the return the certificate prescribed by law, that the votes were sealed up in open town meeting, signed by the Selectmen and town Clerk. The Committee decided in relation to towns where the returns furnished no evidence of having been sealed up in open town meeting, that the votes should be accepted and counted; they refused in this case, to admit parol evidence, to contradict the legal certificate made by the Selectmen and town Clerk, which they had adjudged to be unnecessary, in so large a class of cases, and accepted the votes.

It was alleged in the remonstrance from the town of Fayette, that during an adjournment of the meeting for Governor, the box containing the ballots was placed in the window of the meeting house, and that the chairman observed to the selectmen who had charge of the same, not to suffer them to be handled or disturbed, but that an individual other than the selectmen and not acting under the solemnities of an oath, did take the ballot box and receive a number of votes—the committee understood this as a distinct charge of fraud in relation to the votes so alleged to have been given, and on that ground and that only, went into a full examination of all the evidence offered. It appeared in evidence that during the suspension or adjournment of the meeting for the purpose of transacting town business, the ballot box containing the votes for Governor was placed on the sill of the window of the pulpit; and was exposed to the view of the meeting generally; that during a short period, when neither of the selectmen were in the pulpit, nor any other person than the town Clerk and Samuel Hearsey, who had gone into the pulpit to write, that an individual came to the pulpit with three young men, all legal voters in said town, and whose names were on the check list, and asked Hearsey to hand down the box and let them vote, that he took the box from the window, stepped to the side of the pulpit, and received from each of the three persons a single vote for Governor and then replaced the box on the window sill, that these votes were for Edward Kent, and that they were the only votes thrown by these men on that day, and that they were received without the knowledge of the selectmen; and that no other person than the selectmen and town Clerk and Mr. Hearsey were in the pulpit during the suspension or adjournment of the meeting, and that the window stool of the pulpit was some 6 or 10 steps above the floor of the house; the committee believing that these facts did not require the disfranchisement of the electors of Fayette, accepted and counted the votes of that town, excepting the three as aforesaid.

It is alleged in the remonstrance from the town of Fairfield that the selectmen did not themselves, sort, count, and declare all the votes for Governor as required by the constitution, but permitted some of the votes to be taken by an individual to a window, beyond the supervision of the selectmen, and not in the presence of the town clerk, to sort and count them, and that the individual so taking the votes did count and throw away said votes, and returned to the selectmen a minute only of the number of votes so counted, and that the selectmen without ever having counted said votes added the votes so counted to those counted by themselves—the committee admitted the evidence in relation to this allegation in the remonstrance for the same reason as in the remonstrance of Fayette, on the suggestion of fraud—and it appeared from the testimony in the case that after sorting the votes, the selectmen found a small number of from five to seven, of what the witness called mixed votes, being such as did not contain the names of all the candidates generally voted for Governor and senators, some of them being written votes, and one of them only having on it the name of any candidate for Governor, that being for Gorham Parks—that these mixed votes were replaced in the ballot box and handed by one of the selectmen to Samuel Burrell, who was in the same pew with the selectmen and who had been clerk of said town—that said Burrell counted and sorted said votes and put them on a list of the votes which he made, and that after the selectmen had counted and listed the other votes, he handed these votes back to one of the selectmen, that they were then examined by the selectmen and put on the lists of votes kept by them, and that the lists kept by the selectmen and the lists kept by Burrell were then compared and found to correspond.

It is further alleged in said remonstrance that a meeting was held under a moderator for the transaction of town business immediately after receiving the votes for Governor, which was first adjourned one hour, and finally adjourned to the second Saturday in October, and that after final adjournment the selectmen proceeded to sort, count and declare the votes for Governor,—the committee do not perceive that these facts if true should have any influence on the legality of the meeting for receiving the votes for Governor, and as the selectmen and town clerk had certified in their return, which is in the form prescribed by the constitution and the laws, inside and out; that the votes were sorted, counted, declared and sealed up, in open town meeting, the committee declined to admit any testimony on this part of the remonstrance, and accepted and counted the votes of Fairfield.

The constitution of the State having provided that the votes for Governor shall be received, sorted, counted, declared, recorded and sealed up in open town meeting, and returned into the Secretary's office, and laid by him before the Senate and House of Representatives, and the form of return having been established by law—the committee believed, that it might not be competent to them or the Legislature to go into any testimony to invalidate or contradict the returns or disfranchise the eletors of towns whose returns were made according to the constitution and the laws, excepting in cases where fraud was suggested or illegal. Your committee were disposed distinctly to recognize this rule in relation to the returns from the towns of Leeds, Fairfield and Fayette—the evils resulting from a different course would in the opinion of your committee tend to protracting indefinitely the organization of the Government.

and to removing the guard set by the constitution and the laws around the rights of suffrage.

CHARLES FOX, per order.

STATE OF MAINE.

Treasurer's Office, Dec. 31, 1837.

To the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In obedience to the directions of an Act of the Legislature, passed Anno Domini, 1822, relative to the annual exhibition of the state of the Finances, the Commissioner of the Treasury respectfully submits the following

REPORT.

The money in the Treasury on the first day of January, 1837, was	$24,996 81
There has been received into the Treasury for the current year,	278,613 28
Leaving a balance on hand of	$45,421 74

The subjoined table, No. 1, exhibits my account as made up for the year now ending. No. 2, furnishes a more detailed statement of the various items constituting the expenditures and receipts of the year.

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The debt now due from the State amounts to	$280,568 29
Viz: A loan at 6 per cent. payable on the 22d day of May, 1835, of	10,000
A loan at 5 per cent. payable on the 22d day of May, 1839, of	15,000
A loan at 5 per cent. payable on the 16th day of June 1839, of	20,000
A loan at 5 per cent. payable on the first of January, 1840, of	10,000
A loan of 5 per cent. made in 1837, payable one half in five years, and the other half in 8 years, of	9,000
Loans at 5 per cent. made in 1837, payable one half in five years, and the other half in 8 years, of	9,576 44
Loans at 5 per cent. made from Banks in 1836, redeemable in 5 annual instalments,	50,000
Loans at 5 per cent. made from Banks in 1837, redeemable in 5 annual instalments,	157,991 85
Making a total of	$280,568 29
Of the Public Debt there will be payable of principal and interest at different periods in 1838,	$80,500
The Committee on Finance estimated the receipts from the Land department, For 1836, at 120,000; " 1837, at 85,000	195,000
The amount paid into the Treasury from the department has been For 1836, 44,591 66; " 1837, 11,910 05	56,501 71
Making a deficit below the estimates of	$138,498 29

The great falling off in the receipts of the Land department, the suspension for several years past of State Tax, and the appropriation of the Bank tax heretofore applied to defray the expenses of the Government but now to the support of primary Schools, will account for the necessity of resort to loans to meet the demands upon the Treasury and the consequent increase of the public debt. The amount now due the Land department is nominally more than sufficient to pay off the public debt; but in the present embarrassed state of the money market and the limited demand for the public lands, the receipts from this source will be of uncertain amount and cannot therefore be relied upon to any considerable extent to meet the demands upon the Treasury.

OF THE PRESENT LIABILITIES AND RESOURCES OF THE TREASURY.

The liabilities are as follows:

Funded Debt,	$280,568 29
Penobscot Indians' Fund,	60,960 50
Annual School Fund No. 1,	117 78
" " " " 3,	153 31
" " " " 4,	214 81
" " " " 5,	49,415 26
On Roll of accounts No. 15,	13 87
" " " " 16,	44 79
" " " " 17,	70 50
" " " " 18,	211 76
Surplus Revenue,	$22,180 91
	$413,961 88

Note. The late Treasurer having had the sole management of the Surplus Revenue, appropriated to this State, will make a special Report of his doings. The above sum of 22,180 91 paid into the Treasury by him is to remain in deposite with the State until the plantations to whom it has been apportioned shall be duly organized.

The Resources of the State are as follows:

Amount now in the Treasury,	$45,421 74
Notes and Bills receivable,	11,447 81
Uncollected State Taxes,	34 28
" County Taxes,	469 69
Total of Treasury resources,	$57,372 90
Balance against the Treasury,	$356,578 98

Other Resources of the State which are not immediately available.

108 shares Augusta Bank, Augusta,	10,000
50 " Maine Bank, Portland,	5,000
59 " Mercantile Bank, Bangor,	6,000
	$21,000
Notes in the hands of the Land Agent,	$326,751 12
Notes in the hands of J. O'Brien, Warden—supposed of little value—nominal amount about	$12,000
A claim jointly with Massachusetts against the United States for monies expended during the late war—am't not known.	
Lands within the limits and belonging to this State—value not known.	

OF THE ANNUAL SCHOOL FUND.

The amount received from the Banks in operation in this State for the year 1837, being a tax of one per cent. on the capital, is	$49,415 26
Balance of School Fund No. 1,	117 78
" " " 3,	153 31
" " " 4,	214 91
	$49,901 26

The amount received from the Banks for the year 1837, is by law to be distributed in February next for the use of Primary Schools among the cities, towns and plantations of the State.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

By Act of Congress passed in June, 1836, a set of standards completed under the direction of the Treasurer of the United States, is to be distributed to each of the States.

The set belonging to this State will probably be received the ensuing spring, when it will become the duty of the Treasurer, or some persons appointed by him, to compare the weights and measures now in use, with the new public standard of the State. To secure all the benefits intended by the Act of Congress aforesaid it probably will be necessary to revise the laws of the State in relation to this subject.

ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1838.

The tables hereto subjoined, numbered three and four exhibit, so far as can be ascertained, the probable receipts and expenditures for the year 1838.

The amount which will be required to pay the bounty on wheat raised within this State the past season, must necessarily remain uncertain until full and complete returns shall have been made to the Legislature, still it is believed that the estimate will be found large enough to meet the claims upon the Treasury growing out of this wise and excellent provision of our law.

The law establishing this department, confining the duty of the Treasurer in making his Annual Report to an exhibit of the state of the Finances simply, I now respectfully submit this Report to your consideration.

DANIEL WILLIAMS,
Commissioner of the Treasury.

RECAPITULATION OF THE BANK ABSTRAT FOR SEPTEMBER.

Capital Stock paid in	5,157,250 00
Bills in circulation,	1,360,785 00
Nett profits on hand,	162,763 70
Balances due to other Banks,	321,566 86
Cash deposited, &c. not bearing interest,	830,569 43
Cash deposited, bearing interest,	371,776 85
Total amount due from the Banks,	8,209,711 84
Gold, Silver, &c. in Banks,	251,204 90
Real Estate,	137,604 92
Bills on Banks in this State,	121,465 04
Bills of Banks elsewhere,	31,031 98
Balances due from other Banks,	509,894 09
Due to the banks, excepting balances,	7,165,350 91
Total am't of the Resources of the Banks,	8,209,711 84

Legislature of Maine.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Jan. 8.

Message from the the Senate announcing that there is one vacancy in the 8th Senatorial District—that Stephen C. Foster and S. S. Whipple are the highest two candidates voted for by the electors; and proposing a Convention forthwith to fill the vacancy. The House concurred.

IN CONVENTION OF THE TWO HOUSES.

Agreeably to assignment, the two Houses assembled in Convention forthwith, for the purpose of filling the vacancy in the 8th Senatorial District.

Messrs. Ham of York, Dumont of Kennebec, of the Senate, and Sheldon of Gardiner, Hamlin of Hampden and Appleton of Portland, of the House, were appointed to receive sort and count the votes for Senator from Hancock and Washington District. Having attended to the duty assigned them they reported as follows:

Whole number of votes,	201
Necessary to a choice	101
Shilomel S. Whipple has	104
Stephen C. Foster has	97

The Report was accepted, and S. S. Whipple declared duly elected Senator from the 8th Senatorial District.

The Convention then disssolved.

THURSDAY, Jan. 11.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr PAINE of Sanford, the Report of the Gubernatorial Committee was taken up for further consideration.

Mr DELESDERNIER offered, some remarks against the acceptance of the, report, and was followed by Messrs. Goodenow and Paine of Sanford.

On motion of Mr CODMAN the question was taken by yeas and nays on the acceptance of the report and decided in the affirmative; as follows:—

YEAS.

YORK—Messrs Carle, A. L. Came, Dudley, Hobbs, Hight, Hersey, Jordan, Kimball, J. Lord.

CUMBERLAND—Appleton, Buckman, Buxton, Bradbury, Codman, Dunlap, Fox, Flint, Garcelon, Hodsdon, Hancock, Lyman, Lowell, Penley, Smith, Soule, Warren.

LINCOLN—Ames, Adams, J. Gray, Garcelon, Hoodlatte, Huston, Hubbard, Lewis, Lowell, C. W. Lewis, Ludwig, Patten, Reed, Thompson, Thwing.

HANCOCK—Dodge, Gray, Trussell, West.

WASHINGTON—Dana, Fowler, Harris, McLellan, Smith, Wilson.

KENNEBEC—Ayer, Atkins, Blake, Craig, Gardiner, Hanscom Holmes, Lothrop, Morton, Neal, Norris, Porter, Paine, Prescott, Smiley, Stevens, Sheldon, Swanton, Taber, Underwood, Vose, F. Weeks.

OXFORD—Allen, Chaplin, Goodenow, Hayford, Holt, Smith.

SOMERSET—Atwood, Coburn, Frost, Ingalls, McDaniel, Norton, Pennel, Robbins, Tenney Toby, Welcome,

PENOBSCOT—Allen, Doane, Danforth, Robers, Webster.

WALDO—Atwood—96.

NAYS.

YORK—Ayer, Bracket, Bodwell, Came, Cook, Frisbee, Lord, Mildram, O'Brien, Paine, Patten, Shapleigh, Towle, Barker.

CUMBERLAND—Estes, Ford. Harding, Hamlin, Marble, Moulton, Staples, Stiles, Small, Walker.

LINCOLN—Fuller. Hewett, Hathorn, Levensaler, Newhall. Otis, O'Brien.

HANCOCK—Carleton, Clark, Graves, Hinks, Stinron, Smith, Wilson.

WASHINGTON—Boies, Delesdernier, Gilpatrick, Nash.

KENNEBEC—Leach, Russell, Weeks.

OXFORD—Cole, Frost, Gross, Howe, Miller, McMillan, Masterman, Parris, Rawson, Taylor.

SOMERSET—Barrows, Dodge, Marble.

PENOBSCOT—Barker, Butler, Burleigh, Chase, Greely, Hamlin, Harmon, Libby, Mitchell, Turner.

WALDO—Brown, Bryant Cargil, Duncan, Fowler, Grant, Harmon, Lermond, McCrillis, Richards, Sawyer, Thorndike, True—81.

Adj. to 10 o'clock to morrow morning.

From the Eastern Argus.

Mr. Greene,—I noticed in the Argus a short time since, a communication signed "A Democrat," relative to the Law prohibiting the circulation of small bills. The remarks made in the article above referred to, are, in my opinion, just and proper. Why should the Legislature repeal a law by which banks would be allowed to issue small bills, when they say to holders of their notes, we cannot pay our debts, viz, that they cannot pay the legal coin for the notes they have already issued? You may compare the case of the banks to an individual who would be considered by a board of bank Directors, as in failing circumstances if he were to continue to give his notes when he could not pay those already standing against him. The truth is no one can deny but most banks in the State could if they were disposed, pay specie in thirty days as well as in six months. There is question in my mind, but some of the banks will eventually fail to pay specie or current bills for their notes, and the sooner the public know what banks can redeem their notes, the better it will be. It is no doubt humiliating to them, to say, we cannot pay the legal currency for our bills, yet I cannot see any good reason why they should not be made to feel the rod as well as an individual. If the bank had conformed to the meaning and mention of the law, that fifty per cent of their capitl should be paid in gold and silver, and, there remain, you would not hear them say, "we cannot pay specie," neither would you see half the number of banks in existence, if the law had been fulfilled to the letter and meaning. All that is necessary under existing laws, is to pay into the bank 50 per cent. of the capital; have it counted by commissioners appointed for the purpose, who make a return and oath that 50 per cent. of the capital had been paid according to law—the next hour perhaps if you were to look into the vault you could no find more than from one to three thousand dollars, when there ought to be fifty. Therefore, I say if the banks have so managed their affairs, that they cannot redeem their bills, the sooner the public know it the better; and as above stated, I feel confident most of the banks in this State can resume specie payments in 30 or 60 days as well as in six months. For instance, take the Banks on the Androscoggin, at Brunswick and Topsham, examine their last return, and who will say they could not at once pay specie for their bills, if they were disposed, and were willing to be satisfied with six per cent. for their money? No one.—Not but I should have the same confidence in either of the banks that I have in gold or silver to the same amount, yet, if occasion should require me to pay the legal coin, they ought to be compelled to give it for their bills—otherwise they ought not to exist. As regards the small bill law, I trust there are Feds enough opposed to its repeal to secure its continuance until, at least, the banks make it evident, *in a proper manner*, that they can redeem after issuing them.

A DURHAM DEMOCRAT.

From the Eastern Argus.

TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1838.

In the House this morning, on motion of Mr Paine of Sanford, Messrs Paine of Sanford, Norton of Canaan, Parris of Buckfield, Prescott of Farmington, and Smith of Cumberland, were appointed a Committee to prepare rules and orders for the government of the House.

The printed copies of the Report on the Gubernatorial votes were not laid on the tables of members this morning, as was anticipated.—Its appearance will, it is anticipated, give rise to a spirited debate—although the most objectionable feature, the reception of the votes of the town of Milford, where the return was not sealed, was stricken out by the Committee yesterday morning, before they made their report to the House. There can be no question that a *strict* construction of the Constitution would throw out the votes of several towns now admitted—and that such a construction as the federalists have heretofore contended for, would materially alter the aspect of affairs. The democratic party, on the other hand, have always practiced liberality towards the right of suffrage, which is the true democratic doctrine—but whether they have ever exercised as much liberality as would admit the grounds taken in the present report to be correct, I am not enough acquainted with existing precedents to determine. The report is very skilfully drawn up—and there is in it a show of liberality towards the democratic party where none really exists. This will be made apparent by the speeches of the democratic members, should they discuss the subject. If the position of parties was changed, I should entertain no doubt, judging from the past history of the federal party, what would be its course—it would never consent to receive for Gorham Parks the votes which it is strenuously contended should be counted for Edward Kent. The democracy will decide upon the question, with a due regard to the provisions of the Constitution, and the value of the right of suffrage, and not to be governed by the wish to gain a mere temporary triumph by means which will not be sanctioned by the deliberate judgment of the people.—They will act conscientiously and honestly—and will not be driven to take a step less or a step more by the violence by which they are surrounded, and the threats of still farther violence which ever and anon fall from those who are not sufficiently guarded *always* to conceal feelings, which, if entertained, should not, for their own credit, be divulged. Mr. Kent will have nothing to complain of in the conduct of *his opponents*—from present appearances he will be fortunate indeed, if the same can be said in relation to *his friends*, three months hence.

P. S. The report on the Gubernatorial votes has just been brought in, and distributed among the members—the subject will soon be called up, in all probability—but as the mail closes in ten minutes, I shall be unable to give you any portion of the debate to-day.

In the Senate this morning, Messrs. Dumont, Woodbury and Smart, were appointed a committee to contract with a Printer to the Senate.

FROM CANADA.

By the accounts from Buffalo and other places on the frontier, the excitement is wearing away—no rash measure of retaliation has been attempted—the people who had gathered in such mulitudes are begining to disperse and return to their homes—and there seems a strong disposition to leave the whole matter in the hands of the government, where it properly belongs. Gen. Scott will soon be at his appointed station, with ample means, we hope, to prevent all improper communication with Navy Island. Unsupplied with provisions they must evacuate Navy Island—Gen. Scott goes to the frontier with instructions to stop their supplies—and he is not a man to be trifled with. We annex various items from the Buffalo and Rochester papers.—*New York Com. Adv.*

The Buffalo Journal of Tuesday evening 2d inst. says that nearly all the Militia, which flocked into that place, in consequence of the capture of the Caroline, had dispersed and returned to their homes. It also states, that nine out ten, of the stories and reports, that are in circulation, are sheer fabrications: that not a single man had been killed at Navy Island, or on the Canada shore, thus far: that all the "heavy cannonading," that has been so much made of in the Eastern papers, has been nothing more than a few shots that have been occasionally exhanged, with little or no injury to any persons or things on either side. The number of persons at Navy Island is estimated at about 700 or 800.

From the Commercial Advertiser, Jan. 3.

The Seat of War.—We have nothing new from the camp of Navy Island. Gen. Van Rensseing. The general impression now is, that the Island will be evacuated in a very few days. Whether the force there assembled will make a descent upon Canada, or come to this side, and disband, we are unable to say; but incline to the belief that the latter course will be adopted. It certainly is much to be desired. In the present situation of Canada, with no patriot force embodid in any part of it, it would be a desperate undertaking for the Navy Islanders to land. They might be able to do something, but the chances are very much against them.

From the Eastern Argus.

CANADA NEWS.

Our accounts by Buffalo papers are to Thursday afternoon.

The Daily Journal says the rumor is, very prevalent about town that Dr. Dunsombe is marching down with a force of the patriots from the London district, to co-operate with the forces on Navy Island.

Latest—and most Important.—The Albany Adv. says, we have seen a letter dated Buffalo, half past 5, p. m. on Thursday, from a highly respectable gentleman, stating that McKenzie had just been arrested by the Marshal in that city, on a writ issued by the U. S. District Judge, Conklin.

The Albany Argus, says:—

"An intelligent person who left Buffalo on the 4th, reports that three steamboats had been cut out at Buffalo, and that they would be employed to convey the force on Navy Island to fort Malden, at the head of Lake Erie, 12 miles below Detroit, where it is said a patriot force is embodied. He reports the force on the Island at 1,200.

The troops continued to arrive at Buffalo—Gen. Randall's brigade of artillery, and parts of three regiments of Gen. Burt's command have turned out with great alacrity, and are complimented for their appearance and patriotism.

The militia in Niagara county were all disbanded on Monday, except two companies of Rifleman.

Gov. Head arrived at Chippewa on the 2d inst. with 16 regulars and six cannon. A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat, states that he first heard of the Schlosser attack at Niagara, and was greatly incensed at Col. Mc Nab for having exceeded his duty.

The British force at Chippewa is said consist of about 4,000 militia, a few regulars, and 3 or 400 Indians. They are said to have also 15 pieces of ordnance.

The papers contain various repors, evidently the fabrications or exaggerations of the day.

The Buffalo Daily Star contains the affidavit of Luke Walker, the boy who was taken a prisoner from the Caroline, detained at Chippewa for a few days. He states nothing definite as to the number of persons on board. He went on board to sleep; and in the attack was thrown down upon a wounded person on the deck.

Niagara Falls, January 3.

Dear Sir—Nothing of importance has transpired since yesterday. Commissary General Arcolarius has demanded of Gen Van Rensselaer, of Navy Island, the arms belonging to the State of New York, which had been taken by partizans. I understand he gives an answer today, whether or not, he gives them up.

Governor Head, of Upper Canada, is now in person at the head of the forces collected to act against the Island. The preparations for offensive operations are said to be on quite a large scale, to day; but as the Canada authorities are aware that a demand for the cannon of the States has been made, it is probable that both parties will hold on a few hours.

January 4. A reply was last night received from Gen. Van Rensselaer, that the cannon could not be given up. The terms, in which the reply is couched, are not known.

The following article in relation to localities at the seat of the Canadian war will be read with interest. It is from the Rochester Democrat:—

NAVY ISLAND is two miles above Niagara Falls, half a mile from the Canadian and a mile and a half from the American shore. It comprises 385 acres, & belongs to Canada. Grand Island belonging to the United States, lies to the south of Navy Island, and comprises some thousands of acres. Its north end covers about one third of Navy Island, by drawing a parallel line from the American shore, and is a little short of half a mile from it. Between the two Island the current is rapid, but not so rapid as it is between Navy Island and the Canada shore—the distance between which is, we should judge, a trifle over half a mile. It would be impossible for a boat to make its way from the Canada shore to the Island, in a direct line. The current would carry them below the Island and, unless skilfully managed, below the Falls. The only possible way for a landing to be effected by the Royalists, would be to start from some point a mile or more above, move partially with the current, and strike upon the south part of the Island.

If no resistance should be made, this could be very easily accomplished; but the discharge of a few pieces of ordinance—laden with grape shot—upon the fleets or boats which would necessarily be employed upon such an expedition, would so maim them, or make them so perfectly unmanageable as to be carried with the current over the Falls. It is the knowledge of the fact which prevented more than fifteen to volunteer their services of an attack upon the Island. The thundering of the mighty cataract were far more eloquent than the harangue of Governor Head: and its frowning brow more terrific than his threats and swaggerings. It makes Navy Island—unadorned with neither walls or bullwarks—more frmidable than Quebec or Giberalter, and perfectly impregnable. Five hundred men, well armed, and with a good train of artillery, might bid eternal defiance to ten thousand.

Chippewa is about half a mile below the north point of the Island, and so situated that it could be destroyed by hot shot from the Island. The troops on the Canada shore are principally quartered in two large taverns directly opposite the centre of the Island, both of which could be easily shattered by the patriot artillery. The banks of the Island are from ten to twenty feet in height, and generally perpendicular. At no point, however, would they present a landing, if unguarded; but their elevation would enable a few men to do wonderful execution among those who would venture an attack against an armed force,"

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Sheridan, Cap. Pierce, we have received London papers to the evening of Nov. 15th, and Liverpool to the 16th.

Parliament was to assemble on the 15th. The Queen's speech would not be delivered till the 20th.

The pirated packet ship Susquehannah, from Philadelphia, arrived at Liverpool Nov. 14th, in company with the United States, hence, which carried the account of her capture; having sailed Oct. 17th.

Cotton continued to sell briskly at Liverpool, and had advanced in price. The statements are somewhat mixed with the previous week, the result of which was before known. The sales of the four days now reported were over 20,000 bales, and the advance in price 1-8 *a* 1-4d lb.

There is nothing of importance from Spain. It was said to be the intention of Don Carlos to recross the Ebro, in the course of a fortnight, with a new expedition of 10,000 men.

MARRIED.

In Portland, by Rev Mr Jenne, Mr Smith W C Stevens to Miss Joanna S Bedelle.

In Gorham, Col Edward T Smith to Miss Margaret H. Foster.

In Scarboro, Mr Stephen Sanborn to Miss Mary Libby.

DIED.

In Farmington, Zebulon Allen, Esq. aged 75.

In Fryeburg, Mrs Eliza L. wife of James Osgood, Esq. aged 40.

In Rumford, Mrs Hannah P. wife of Mr Joshua Graham, aged 70.

In Cape Elizabeth, Dec. 27, Mrs. Ann Woodbury, aged 92.

In Bangor, Miss Elizabeth McNeal, 80.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of Nathan B. Marsh late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 18th day of September last, are allowed for said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend for that purpose at the dwelling house of Moses F. Kimbell in said Rumford, on Monday the 5th day of February and Monday the 5th day of March, 1838, from two to six o'clock P. M on each of said days.

FRANCIS CUSHMAN.
MOSES F. KIMBALL.

Commissioner's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Elbridge Stearns late of Jay, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 2d day of January, A.D. 1838, have been allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims, and that we will attend to the service assigned us at James Starr's office in said Jay, on the second Monday of February and the first Monday of June next, from one to four o'clock P M.—Dated this third day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

ARUNA HOLMES,
JOHN ROWELL.

CAUTION!!

THIS is to caution all persons from purchasing two Notes of hand given by us individually for twenty five dollars each and interest, running to Oliver Marble of Poland, payable one year from about the second day of June last;—we not having received the value therefor,—shall not pay the same.

WM. E. GOODNOW.
CYRUS THAYER.

Norway, Jan. 8, 1838. 3w 72

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, in payment for the Democrat, a few cords of dry hard wood. Also a few cords of live Hemlock Bark. Likewise—Wheat, Rye, Oats Corn, &c. and CASH.

...to stop useless habit.—*Cincin. News.*

County of Oxford to Job Prince Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1837 March 29. To one day to appoint agents to take the census in the unincorporated Townships in said County, pursuant to an Act of March 8th, 1837, 3,00
Travel from Turner to Paris & home, 34 miles. 3,40
May 2. To travel from Turner to Brownfield on Pet. of Daniel Bean and als. 55 miles. 5,50
To one day viewing on said Pet. 3,00
" 8. To travel from Brownfield to Hiram and back to Brownfield on Pet. of Joseph Brown and als. being a joint view with Cumberland Commissioners 15 miles. 1,50
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said Pet. 9,00
" 8. To one day hearing the parties and adjudicating on Pet. of Daniel Bean and als. 3,00
" 10. To travel from Brownfield to Moses Hutchins' Jr. in Lovel on Pet. of Wm. Lebarron and als. 16 miles. 1,60
To three days viewing hearing the parties and adjudicating on said Pet. 9,00
" 13. To travel from said Hutchin's to Bassett's Tavern in Lovel on Pet. of James Walker and als. 2 miles. 1,20
To ½ day on said Pet. 1,50
To travel home to Turner 40 miles. 4,00
½ day assessing Tax on Township No. 6. 1,50
June 13. To travel from Turner to Zury Robinson's in Sumner on Pet. of John Moulton and als. 14 ms. 1,40
To three days viewing hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 9,00
To travel from David W. Corlis' in Sumner home. 1,10
To 4 days making plans and reports. 12,00
$69,70

JOB PRINCE.

OXFORD, ss: June 22, 1837. Personally appeared Job Prince and made oath that the within account by him subscribed, is true as to time and and charges, and as to distance according to his best knowledge and belief.

Before me, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

County of Oxford to Abel Gibson Dr.

1837 For services as County Commissioner.

March 28. To travel from Brownfield to Paris Court House and home, 72 miles. 7,20
" 29. To one day appointing agents to take the census in unincorporated places in said County. 3,00
May 2. To travel from my house to Zack. Miller's in Brownfield and home, twice on pet. of Daniel Bean & others, 10 miles. 1,00
To 2 days attendance on said pet. 6,00
" 8. To travel from Brownfield to John Kimball's in Hiram and home on pet. of Joseph Brown and others, on a joint view with Cumberland County Commissioners, 20 miles. 2,00
To 3 days attendance on said petition. 9,00
" 10. To travel from Brownfield to Moses Hutchins' Jr. in Lovel on pet. of Wm. Lebarron and others, 14 miles. 1,40
To three days attendance on said Pet. 9,00
" 13. To travel from Moses Hutchins' Jr. to Joseph Bassett's in Lovell and home on Pet. of James Walker Jr. and others, 15 miles, and ½ days attendance. 3,00
June 12. To travel from Brownfield to Zury Robinson's in Sumner and home on pet. of John Moulton & others, 98 miles. 9,80
" 13 & 14. To 1 2-3 days attendance on said pet. 5,00
$56,40

ABEL GIBSON.

OXFORD, ss: June 22, 1837. Personally appeared Abel Gibson and made oath that the foregoing account by him subscribed, is true as to time and charges, and as to distance, according to his best knowledge and belief.

Before me, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

County of Oxford to John Hearsey Dr.

1837. For services as County Commissioner.

March 29. To one day at Paris to appoint agents to take the census in unincorporated places in said County 3,00
To travel to and from Paris 40 miles. 4,00
April 2. To travel to Carthage and home to carry papers to Freeman Ellis Agent, 24 miles. 2,00
May 2. To travel from home to Brownfield on pet. of Daniel Bean and als. 58. 5,80
To one day viewing on said pet. 3,00
" 8. To travel from Brownfield to Hiram on pet. of Joseph Brown & als. 7½ miles. ,75
To 3 days viewing and hearing the parties jointly with the Commissioners of Cumberland Co. 9,00
To travel from Hiram to Brownfield, 7½ miles. ,75
" 8. To hearing the parties on pet. of Daniel Bean and als. and adjudicating on same one day. 3,00
" 10. To travel from Brownfield to Moses Hutchins' Jr. in Lovel on pet. of Wm. Labarron and als. 16 miles. 1,60
To three days viewing, hearing the parties, &c. on said pet. 9,00
To travel from said Hutchins' to Barretts in Lovell, 2 miles, on pet. of James Walker. ,20
" 13. To ½ day on said pet. 1,50
To travel home on said pet. 43 miles. 4,30
To ½ day assessing Tax on township No. 6. 1,50
June 13. To travel from home to Zury Robinson's in Sumner, on pet. of John Moulton & als. 10 ms. 1,00
To three days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said pet. 9,00
To travel from David W. Corlis' home on said pet. 12 miles. 1,20
$60,60

JOHN HEARSEY

OXFORD, ss: June 22, 1837. Personally appeared John Hearsey and made oath that the foregoing account by him subscribed is true as to time, charges, and as to distance, according to his best knowledge and belief.

Before me, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

County of Oxford to Job Prince Dr.

1837. For services as County Commissioner.

July 4. To travel from Turner to Denmark and home on pet. of Committee of town of Denmark, 90 ms. 9,000
To one day viewing, hearing the parties &c. 6,00
Sept. 12. To travel from Turner to Rumford on pet. of Lyman Rawson and als. 30 miles. 3,00
To two days viewing, hearing the parties. 6,00
" 15. To travel from Andover to Bethel on pet. of James Walker and als. 18 miles. 1,8
To 4 days viewing, hearing parties and locating. 12,00
" 20. To 5½ days viewing, hearing parties and locating on pet. of Frederick Coburn and als. 16,50
" 25. To travel from Greenwood to Paris and back to Greenwood to adjourn, on pet. of Committee of town of Paris and ½ day. 3,10
" 26. To travel from Noble's Corner in Norway to Eleazer Dunham Jr's. in Paris on pet. of Committee of the town of Paris 10 miles. 1,00
To viewing and hearing the parties 3½ days. 10,50
To travel from said Dunham's home 22 miles. 2,20
Oct. 8. To travel from Turner to Baldwin and back on pet. of Ephraim Flint and als. being a joint view with Cumberland Commissioners, 128 miles. 12,80
To 1½ day viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said pet. 4,50
" 10. To travel from Turner to Buckfield and home on pet. of Isaac Chase and als. 16 miles. 1,60
To one day on said pet. 3,00
" 11. To travel from Turner to Jay on pet. of N. Crafts and als. 2,00
To one day on said petition. 3,00
" 12. To travel from Jay to Rumford on pet. of Lyman Rawson and als. being an adjourned meeting, 22 miles. 2,20
To 1½ day viewing and adjudicating on said pet. 4,50
To travel home 80 miles. 8,00
" 16. To travel from Turner to S. Paris on pet. of a committee of the town of Paris, being an adjourned meeting. 2,00
To two days viewing and adjudicating on said pet. 6,00
" 18. To travel from S. Paris to David Morrill's in Sumner, on pet. of said Morrill and als. 13 miles. 1,30
To three days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said pet. 9,00
To one day locating on pet. of Isaac Chase and als. and closing up Reports. 3,00
To travel from Jona. Buck's in Buckfield home. 1,00
" 24. To travel from Turner to Flagstaff mills in the County of Somerset on pet. of Joshua Gaslin and als. being a joint view with Somerset Commissioners, 85 miles. 8,50
To 3½ days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said pet. 10,50
To travel home 85 miles. 8,50
" one day making Reports and plans. 3,00
$160,50

The foregoing account is true as to time and distance charged according to my best knowledge and belief.

JOB PRINCE.

Oxford, ss: Nov. 22, 1837. Sworn to before me, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

County of Oxford to Abel Gibson Dr.

1837. For services as County Commissioner.

To travel from Brownfield to Samuel Gibson's in Denmark and home on pet. of Samuel Gibson & als. 16 miles. 1,60
July 6. To 2 days services on said pet. 6,00
Sept. To travel from Brownfield to Jos. Hall's in Rumford on pet. of Lyman Rawson and als. 67 miles. 6,70
" 13. To 2 days attendance on said petition, and adjourned. 6,00
To travel from Andover Corner to James Walker's in Bethel 18 miles, on pet. of James Walker and als. 1,80
" 16. To 4½ days attendance on said pet. 13,50
" 20. To 6 days attendance on pet. of Frederick Coburn and als. 18,00
To travel from David Noyes' in Norway to Eleazer Dunham's Jr. in Paris on pet. of John Porter and als. and home 46 miles—adjourned. 4,60
To travel from Brownfield to Paris Cape agreeable to adjournment 33 miles. 3,50
" 26. To 7 days attendance on said pet. 21,00
Oct. To travel from Brownfield to Richard Finch in Baldwin and home, on pet. of Ephraim Flint & others, being a joint view with Cumberland Commissioners, 25 miles. 2,50
" 2. to 1½ days attendance on said pet. 4,50
" travel from Buckfield to Bridgham's tavern in Buckfield on pet. of Isaac Chase and others, 43 miles. 4,30
" 10. to 2 days attendance on said petition. 6,00
" travel from Buckfield to Jay hill on pet. of Nathan Crafts and als. 18 miles, and one days attendance on said pet. 4,80
" 11. to travel from Jay hill to Jos. Hall's in Rumford on pet. of Lyman Rawson and als. agreeable to adjournment, and from said Halls home 88 miles. 8,80
" 12. to 1½ days attendance on said pet. 4,50
to travel from Paris Cape to David Morrill's in Sumner, on pet. of David Morrill and others 13 miles. 1,30
" 18. to three days attendance on said pet. 9,00
to travel from Brownfield to Flagstaff mills on the Dead River in Somerset Co. on pet. of Joshua Gaslin and als. being a joint view with Somerset Co. Commissioners, 86 miles. 8,60
" 24. to 3½ days attendance on said pet. 10,50
to travel from said Flagstaff home 128 miles. 12,80
$159,10

The foregoing account is true as to time and to distance charged according to my best knowledge and belief.

ABEL GIBSON.

Oxford, ss: Nov. 2, 1737. Sworn to, before me, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

County of Oxford to John Hearsey Dr.

1837. For services as County Commissioner.

July 5. To travel to Denmark and home on pet. of Committee of Denmark 100 miles. 10 00
to 2 days on same. 6,00
Sept. 13. to travel to Joseph Halls in Rumford on pet. of Lyman Rawson and als. 16 miles. 1,60
to 2 days on same. 6,00
" 16. to travel from Andover to James Walker's in Bethel on pet. of James Walker and als. 1,80
to 4 days on pet. of James Walker and als. 12,00
" 20. to 6 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on pet. of Fred. Coburn and als. 18,00
" 26. to travel from David Noyes' in Norway to E. Dunham's in Paris on pet. of John Porter & als. Committee of Paris, 9 miles. ,90
to 5 days on said pet. before adjournment. 15,00
Oct. 3. to travel from said Paris to Baldwin on pet. of Ephraim Flint and als. 48 miles. 4,80
to 1½ days viewing, hearing parties and locating on same. 4,50
to travel from Hiram home on same, 66 miles. 6,60
" 10. to travel to Buckfield on pet. of Isaac Chase and als. 15 miles. 1,50
to one day on same viewing and hearing parties. 3,00
to travel to Jay on same, 18 miles. 1,80
" 11. to one day on pet. of Nathan Crafts, by adjournment. 3,00
to travel from Jay home, 6 miles. ,60
" 12. to travel from home to Joseph Hall's in Rumford and back, on pet. of Lyman Rawson, by adjournment, 32 miles. 3,20
to 1½ day on same. 4,50
" 16. to travel from home to S. Paris on pet. of John Porter and als. 22 miles. 2,20
to 2 days on same on adjournment. 6,00
" 18. to travel from S. Paris to David Morrill's in Sumner, on pet. of David Morrill et als. 13 miles. 1,30
to travel from Jona. Bucks home on same, 16 ms. 1,60
to three days viewing and hearing the parties. 9,00
" 24. to travel from home to Flagstaff on Dead river and home again on pet. of Joshua Gaslin and als 140 miles. 14,00
to 3½ days on same. 10,00
$149,40

The foregoing account is true as to time and distance charged, according to my best knowledge and belief.

JOHN HEARSEY.

Oxford, ss: Nov. 2, 1837. Sworn to before me, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Oxford, ss: County Commissioner's Court.

June Term, A. D. 1837.

Job Prince,	travel 40 miles	$4,	attendance 3 days	$9	13,00
Abel Gibson,	" 90 "	$9	" 3 "	$9	18,00
John Hearsey	" 40 "	$4	" 3 "	$9	13,00

October Term, A. D. 1837.

Job Prince,	travel 40 miles	$4,	attendance 3 days	$9	13,00
Abel Gibson,	" 90 "	$9,	" 3 "	$9	18,00
John Hearsey,	" 40 "	$4,	" 3 "	$9	13,00

The foregoing accounts were severally *examined, audited* and *amount* certified by the County Attorney and Clerk agreeably to the Statute, and are truly copied by

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

CLERK'S OFFICF, Co. of Oxford, Dec. 26, 1847.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—WELD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident owners and proprietors of land in the town of Weld, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills committed to the undersigned, Collector of the town Weld, for the year 1836, the respective sums, viz:

	No. of Lot.	No. of Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax
Names unknown.	18	1	188	33	56
	18	2	189	33	56
	18	3	190	33	56
	18	4	191	16	27
	18	5	192	22	37
	18	8	195	39	65
	15	3	160	44	75
	15	5	160	44	75
	15	6	160	88	1,50
	15	9	160	44	75
	16	5	160	44	75
	16	9	160	44	1,31
	17	6	160	33	56
	17	7	160	44	75
	18	10	197	16	27
	18	11	198	11	19
	18	12	225	11	19
	16	10	160	55	94
	16	11	160	44	75
	16	12	180	11	19
	17	3	160	77	1,31
Charles Pratt,	1	12	132	50	85
Unknown,	2	3	144	52	94
	14	3	80	44	75
	18	9	196	44	75
	16	8	160	54	75
	9	1	100	44	75
	17	8	150	11	19
	17	9	160	16	27
	16	4	160	20	34
	18	7	196	6	10
	17	10	160	11	19
	17	5	160	9	15
	17	6	160	22	37

Unless said taxes with all necessary intervening charges are paid to me on or before Tuesday, the first day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the store of Allen & Walker, in Weld, as will be necessary to pay said taxes and all intervening charges.

JOHN W. KEEN, Collector.

Weld, Dec. the 12th, 1837. 3w20

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue at the Store of Elisha Pettingill, in Livermore, in said County, on Monday the fifteenth day of January A. D. 1838, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right, title, and interest in equity of redemption which Levi Lyford has in and to the following parcel of real estate, viz: being the homestead farm on which the said Levi Lyford now lives in said Livermore, and is part of lot numbered ten on the east side of the Androscoggin river, in said town, and bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at the northwest corner of said lot, thence southerly half the width of said lot, thence easterly the same width, far enough to contain fifty acres, thence north to the original north line of said lot, thence west to the first mentioned bounds, containing fifty acres more or less, and one other tract or parcel of land situated in said Livermore on the east side of said river, being the north half of the westerly half of lot numbered fifty, containing fifty acres more or less, and all the right, title, and interest in equity of redemption, which the said Levi Lyford had in said premises on the 21st day of June A. D. 1837, when the same was attached upon the original Writ Said parcels of land being under mortgage to Joseph Lyford by deed dated the tenth day of April A. D. 1835, to which deed reference may be had.

LEE STRICKLAND, Deputy Sheriff.

Livermore, December, 16, 1837. 3w18

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on sundry Executions, the same having been previously attached on the writs, and will be sold at Public Vendue at the Inn of O. S. Coffran in Waterford in said County on Monday the fifteenth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right in equity that Sumner Stone has in and to redeem a parcel of real estate situate in the upper Village, so called, in said Waterford, being the same premises that are now occupied by Oliver S. Coffran for a tavern, and being the same premises that said Stone conveyed to Daniel Brown, Esq. by mortgage deed, dated the sixteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, to secure the payment of fifteen hundred dollars, payable one fourth in three months; one fourth in one year; one fourth in two years; and one fourth in three years from the date of said mortgage deed, with interest annually. *Also* taken as above and will be sold at the same time and place, at Public Vendue, all the right in equity that said Stone has in and to a certain farm situate in the easterly part of said Waterford, being the same farm that said Stone conveyed by mortgage deed to William C. Whitney, Esq. dated the thirteenth day of June A. D. 1832, to secure the payment of seven hundred and fifty-seven dollars, payable in two years with interest annually. Reference being had to the above mentioned deeds for a more particular description of both said parcels of land

SAMUEL PLUMMER, Deputy Sheriff.

Waterford, Dec. 13. 1837. 3w18

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, and will be sold at Public Auction at the Store of Nehemiah C Rice, in Brownfield, on the twenty-third day of January next, A. D. 1838, at ten o'clock A. M. all the right in equity which John Folsom of Brownfield, in said county has (or had in the month of May last, being the time the attachment was made on the writ) in and to redeem the following described real estate, to wit: a part of a lot of land situated in said Brownfield, described in the deed as being "the northerly half of a lot numbered thirty-six, which lies on the westerly side of the county road leading from Fryeburg to Porter, and adjoining land owned by Elisha Cotton, Jr, on the south, and land owned by John Wentworth on the west, containing about thirty acres more or less, reserving three acres that Abel Gibson deeded off from the west side, to John Wentworth, which was conveyed to James Steel by the said John. Folsom by deed bearing date the 20th September 1834, and recorded in Oxford Registry of Deeds Vol. 16, page 135 Further particulars made known at time and place of sale.

JOSHUA B. OSGOOD, Deputy Sheriff.

Fryeburg, Dec. 18, 1837. 3w19

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, and will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday the twenty-second day of January next, 1838, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Store of Jeremiah Howe, 2d, in Norway Village, all the right in equity of redemption which Josiah Black has to redeem a certain tract or parcel of land, situated in Holmes, so called, in said County, and being lot numbered seven in the third range of lots, in said Holmes, according to the survey of James Emes and Silas Thurlow, and containing two hundred acres, more or less, being the same which he had on the eighteenth day of July last, when the same was attached on the original writ, and the same being mortgaged to William Reed, by deed dated June 18, 1833, to secure the payment of two hundred dollars and interest.

ASA THAYER, Jr. Deputy Sheriff.

Norway, Dec. 18, 1837. 4w19

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of James H. Withington, late of Peru, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 28th day of November last, are allowed for said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend for that purpose at the dwelling house lately occupied by said deceased in Peru aforesaid, on the last Saturdays of March, April, and May next, at ten o'clock A. M. on each of said days.

SAMUEL MORRILL, JAMES H FARNUM, } Commissioners.

December 23, 1867. 3w19

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late HEZEKIAH PIKE. It is situated 2½ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Privilege*.

TERMS,—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or R. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836. 49

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, *Wool* has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Paris, Me. January 1, 1838.

Andrews Edward	Macomber Hannah
Blake Joseph	May Seth
Blake Mary A.	Noble Daniel
Blanchard Josiah	Osgood James
Brett Martin	Prince Thomas
Bartlett Nathan	Rogers Edmund
Chandler Abel 2,	Ramsdell Winslow 2
Cole Josiah	Robinson Preston
Daniels John 2	Swan Moses
Durell Isaac	Stowell J. B.
Deering Ether	Skillings Robert
Emery Nicholas	Tobie Lucy
Fobes Billings	Whittemore Isaiah
Fuller Nathaniel E.	Woodbury Charles
Hall Abijah Jr.	Winslow Luther P.
Libby Nathaniel	Walker Joseph
Lebaron Jane	Wolcott John

G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

PROSPECTUS OF THE DAILY AGE.

THE Publishers of THE AGE propose to issue a Daily Paper during the next session of the Legislature, (provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be procured,) to contain a report of the proceedings and debates in both branches, together with the news of the day, a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress, and the usual quantity of editorial matter.

The price of the Daily Age will be ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS for the session, and to those of our regular subscribers who do not discontinue the weekly paper, *One Dollar and Twenty Five Cents*.

Any person procuring six subscribers and remitting the amount of their subscription, shall be entitled to a seventh copy gratis.

We earnestly desire that the names of all subscribers may be forwarded as early as the 25th of December. The price of all subscriptions from abroad must be paid by the first of January, or some person known to us, become responsible therefor.

**In case sufficient encouragement is not afforded for a daily paper, we will publish one three times a week, at $1 for the session, or seven copies for $6, provided subscribers enough can be obtained to pay the necessary expenses. If any shall forward money for the daily, and a thrice weekly paper only should be published, the latter will be forwarded and the balance of the money returned by the Representatives from the several towns.

Augusta, Nov. 27, 1837.

Maine Daily Journal.

WE have been induced by letters from various parts of the State to issue proposals for publishing a Daily paper during the ensuing session of the Legislature. The session will be one of unusual interest, the parties being nearly balanced in strength, though the Whigs will unquestionably have the ascendancy in the State government.

It is well understood we believe that a daily paper for the session only, has not generally paid the expenses of publication. The price was put too low in the first place, and it has not been easy to raise it and satisfy the public. We began a small daily in 1832 at $1 per session. Finding in subsequent years that we lost money by it, we tried a tri-weekly. This also paid but poorly, as we were obliged to keep the same number of reporters, and print the same quantity of matter without any of the advertising profits which sustain daily papers in large towns. Last year the times were so hard that we published only the weekly. But something more is now expected, and we have therefore issued proposals for a daily paper at $1,50 in advance for the session. This will in reality be no more than our original price, as the sessions are now about 50 per cent. longer than they were seven years ago.

Those who are already subscribers to the weekly and continue to take it while taking the Daily will be charged $1,25.

Any person obtaining seven subscribers and paying for them, will be entitled to one paper extra for his compensation, and for a greater number he will be allowed in the same ratio.

We wish the list of names sent to us by mail or otherwise on or before the middle of December, that we may know whether we have subsriders enough to justify us in publishing a Daily; for if we do not we shall issue a Tri-weekly.

The list of subscribers may be sent to us in single letters, and the pay forwarded by members of the Legislature when they come to the seat of Government.

We shall have pretty full, and we hope accurate reports of Legislative proceedings, and of the daily proceedings of Congress.

LUTHER SEVERANCE.

Augusta, Nov. 1, 1837.

A new assortment of PAPER HANGINGS just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, July 11, 1837. tf

Wheat Premium Blanks.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

All orders promtly attended to.

Sept. 26, 1836.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the second day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

WILLIAM FOSTER, Administrator on the estate of Nathan Foster, Jr. late of Norway, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the sixth day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w16 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the second day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

EEWARD BLAKE, Administrator of the estate of Abiah Hine, late of Hartford in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the sixth day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

16 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

WALTER LESLEY,

late of Paris, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOSEPH CUMMINGS, Junior.

Paris, January 2, 1838. *22

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

ON the petition of Peter T. Record, Executor of the estate of Joseph Smith late of Hebron in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred and fifty one dollars and eighty cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary or the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed in Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county on the sixth day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w8 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the second day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

JOEL B. THAYER, Administrator of the estate of Moses Dudley late of Paris in said county, deceased having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the sixth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

SEPHE N EMERY, Judge.

21 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at public auction on Saturday the tenth day of February next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, at the Inn of Capt. John Harris of Bethel in said County, all the right in equity which William Farwell of said Bethel, yeoman, has to redeem his homstead farm on which he now lives, & other lands thereunto adjoining, situated in said Bethel, the same having been mortgaged to Timothy J. Carter, of Paris, in said County, Esquire. Further particulars, and terms of sale to be made known at the time and place of sale.

AARON CROSS, Dept. Sh'ff.

Bethel, Dec 15, 1837. 3w20

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

AMOS PERLY,

late of Canton, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to REUEL WASHBURN.

Livermore, January 2, 1838. 21

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JACOB MERRILL,

late of Turner, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to AARON SOULE.

Turner, January 2, 1838. 21

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 20th day of January 1838, at ten of the clock A. M. at the Inn of Simeon C. Gleason, in Mexico, all the right in equity which John L. Cross has of redeeming the Farm and Buildings which he now occupies, situated in Mexico, the same having been attached on original writ.

ISAAC PARK, Dept. Sh'ff.

Mexico, Dec. 5th 1837. 3w18

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Executions and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 20th day of January A. D. 1838 at one of the clock P. M. all the right in equity which John Smith, Jr. has of redeeming the farm which his father now occupies, situated in the town of Mexico, the same having been attached on original writ.

ISAAC PARK, Dept. Sh'ff.

Mexico, Dec. 5th, 1837. 3w19

FOUND in the road near South Paris, on the 27th of December last, a Meal Bag containing several articles bed clothing. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

LEVI BARBOUR.

South Paris, Jan. 5th, 1838. 21

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on Saturday the tenth day of February next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, at the Inn of Capt John Harris of Bethel, in said County, (viz) all the right in equity which Ezra T. Russell of Bethel in said County, trader, has to redeem a certain piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon, situated on Bethel Hill, so called, in said County, being the same stand where the said Russell now lives, mortgaged to James Walker of Bethel in said County, Esquire— Further particulars and terms of sale made known at the time and place of sale.

AARON CROSS, Deputy Sheriff.

Bethel, Dec. 15, 2837. 3w20

Commissioner's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Benj Blake late of Brownfield deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 28th day of November last, is allowed to such creditors to present and prove their claims, and that we will attend to the service aforesaid at the office of the Selectmen in Brownfield on the first Saturday of April and May next, from two to five o'clock P. M. of each of said days.

ZACHARIAH GIBSON.
WILLIAM C BANGS.

Brownfield, Dec. 14th, 1837. *3w20

Wanted Immediately.

THE subscriber wishes to obtain eight Girls to learn the Tailoring Business, to whom good encouragement will be given. JOHN CASEY.

Norway-Village, Dec 1837. 20

Saddle & Harness Making, Chaise Trimming, &c.

S. M. NEWHALL having taken the stand formerly occupied by W Leslie, at South Paris, would respectfully invite a share of public patronage.

Saddles, Harnesses, Bridles, Halters, Martingales, Whips, Whiplashes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c. constantly on hand, and for sale, cheap for Cash or Produce.

January 1. 1838. tf20

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice that the connexion in business heretofore existing between them under the firm of ALFRED ANDREWS, &Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm by note or otherwise, are requested to call and settle the same immediately.

ALFRED ANDREWS,
ISAAC BUTTERFIELD.

Paris, Dec. 8, 1837. 18

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public auction at the Inn of Capt John Harris in Bethel, on Saturday the twenty seventh day of January next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, viz: all the right in equity of redemption which Cyrus Cole of Greenwood in said County, yeoman, has to redeem his homestead farm situated in Greenwood in said county, mortgaged to one Thomas Crocker, of Paris in said county, Esquire, for security of the sum of about one hundred and twenty dollars Further particulars and terms of sale to be made known at the time and place of sale.

AARON CROSS, Deputy Sheriff.

Bethel, December 8, 1837. 3w18

A CURE FOR THE ITCH!

HOWEVER INVETERATE in *one hour's application*, and no danger from taking cold, by using

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINTMENT.

This preparation, for pleasantness, safety, expedition, and certainty, *stands unrivalled* for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually *in one hour's application only!*

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the breast.

Price 37½ cents a box, with ample directions.

DR. RELFE'S Antibilious Pills!

For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Headache, Costiveness, Flatulence, Cholic, Bilious Affections, &c.

To comment on the efficacy of these Pills, after a successful experience of many years in England and America has established their reputation, is needless; Suffice it to observe, that for redundancy of Bile, Flatulence, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c. they will undoubtedly prove far more servicable than those drastic purges too frequently employed, and will not only at the same time tend to remove the offending cause by gentle motions, and strengthen the digestive organs, but improve the appetie and renovate the system. Price 50 cents.

CAMBRIAN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS

The relief is *IMMEDIATE*, without the least injury to the Teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For SICK HEADACHE, &c. Price 50 cents.

None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the wrapper, sole proprietor and successor to Dr. CONWAY, by who, they are for sale, at his Countingroom, No. 99, Court St. Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill and SMITH & BENNETT, and WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No. 1.